RETRENCHMENT.

The New York Tribune says that President Jonnson is understood to have put his foot down firmly for retrenchment and economy. The sub ject of the reduction of the expenses of the government, and the duty of making an earnest effort to get those expenses back as pear to the old peace footing as they can be got under the changed circumstances of the country, were brought to the attention of the cabinet in its deliberations within the first week after President Jourson's accession to office. We note this imsortant statement in Mr. JAY Cooke's new ad vertisement of the seven-thirty loan: "It now seems probable that no considerable amount be youd the present series will be offered to the public. The rebellion is suppressed, and the govemment has already adopted measures to reduce expenditures as rapidly as possible to a peace footing, thus withdrawing from the market as

borrower and purchaser." We would not detract one lots of the credit given to President Jourson by The Tribune for determining to reduce the expenses of the government to the lowest possible point consistent with the public interests. A course of this kind would be in entire harmony with his past public ways been advocated by the democratic party and practiced by democratic administrations.

While Gen. JACKSON was president the public debt was cancelled and all the expenses of the government annually, while he was executive, did not amount to more than the cost of running the machine now for about three weeks. But of course the circumstances were different then and there is but little prospect that we shall return to the old peace footing in the economical administration of the government. The country will rejoice to learn that President Jounson has not only "put his foot down firmly for retrenchment people have got so accustomed to extravagance and recklessness in public expenditures, and so it will be exceedingly difficult to restore the old order of affairs. But if the president succeeds in secure and maintain a pure, economical, stable and free government. But there are others occupying public positions whose influence will be felt in the attempt to bring back the government as near as possible to the old peace footing.

As soon as General GRANT felt that the rebellion was crushed, he immediately inaugurated measures to cut down expenses, thus demonstratog that he possesses qualities that are as well adapted to the cabinet as the field. We are happy to notice that the policy of General GRANT had the full sanction of the secretary of war, and the recent orders of that functionary will cut down the public expenditures fully one-half. The promptness with which he commenced the work of retrenchment is further evidence of his remarkable executive ability, and there are few men who could have discharged the arduous du ties which have been imposed upon him, as suc cessfully as he has done. We cheerfully concede this deserved credit to Mr. STANTON, while we re gret that his official career has been stained with the unnecessary and unjustifiable exercise of ar

In this connection we give the following conversation with General GRANT, which shows not only his modesty, but his great merits. We quote from The New York World:

A friend who was with General Grant imme diately after the capitulation of Lee, relates to us a conversation which that brave and modest soldier had with his wife and a staff officer at City Point. "Well, general," said the latter, "you will go up to Richmond to morrow, I suppose?" "No," said Grant, "I have a day's work in Washington, and then I want to go on with Mrs Grant to New Jersey and see the children." "What's to be done at Washington?" was the astonished reply, "one would think you'd like to see the inside of the city you have been pounding at for a year." Said the general: "Why we must stop the draft; let the sick soldiers that can travel home, and want to, be paid off and sent to their friends, and begin cutting down expenses. If there is any more fighting to do, we have more than enough men to do it."

If the counsels of such men as General GRANT control the action of the administration we shall have hope that the old peace footing will be restored not only in retrenchment and economy in the public expenditures, but in the | was born, and where he had always resided. And complete supremacy of the civil authority.

" They Have Murdered Mercy. The Columbus, Ohio, Statesman says that one Hon. Jon E. STEVENSON, in his oration at

Abraham Lincoln was the personification of Andrew Johnson is the personification

of Justice. They (the rebels) have murdered Mercy, and Justice rules alone-and the people, with one voice, pray Heaven that Justice may be

the foulest of crimes; but yet it does not justify us in entombing Mercy with the remains of Pres ident Lincoln. Mercy did not die on Mt. Calvary, when Cunist was crucified. It was further sanctified on that occasion and made more sac red, and if possible, rendered more efficacious SHAK PEARE, the immortal bard, has thus fairly drawn the character of Mercy, which we com mend to the consideration of Jon:

"The quality of Mercy is not strain'd; It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven Upon the place beneath; it is twice bless'd; t blesseth him that gives, and him that takes: 'Tis mightiest in the mightiest is becomes The throned monarch better than his crown; His sceptre shows the force of temporal power, The attribute to awe and majesty. Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings. But Mercy is above this scepter'd sway. it is enthroned in the hearts of Kings, It is the attribute to God himself; And earthly power doth then show likest God's When Mercy seasons Justice. Therefore, Job. Though Justice be thy plea, consider this-That in the course of Justice, none of us Should see salvation; we do pray for Mercy; And that same prayer doth teach us all to render The deeds of Mercy."

If, however, it shall be objected that the foregoing is not divinely inspired; but merely the fanciful creation of a poet, it cannot be claimed that the following extract from Psalm CXXXVI. in which mercy is represented as perpetual and for the existence of which fervent thanks are offered to Gop, owes its paternity to an unsanctified mortal:

"O, give thanks unto the Lord, for He is good; for His mercy endureth forever. O, Give thanks unto the God of gods; for His mercy en-

for His mercy endureth forever.

dureth forever.

O, give thanks to the Lord of lords; for His mercy endureth forever To Him who alone doeth great wonders; for His mercy

endureth forever To Him that by his wonders made the heavens; for His

mercy endureth forever. To Him that stretched out the earth above the waters:

To Him that made great lights; for His mercy endureth

The moon and stars to rule by night; for His mercy en-

And the Savior, through His Sermon on the Mount, declares:

we append the views of The Albany (N. Y administration party. Perhaps its views may practicable from that time to the present day, deserve consideration:

"If there is to be no more mercy, then it

platforms for the gallows, to quintuple our prison- asperated north seemed determined to impose. pitals into jails and dungeons. 'No more mercy!' and anxious for peace. They have been looking Then In vain The Son of God said upon the for some word or expression of compromise or cross. Father, forgive them, for they know not conciliation from the north, upon which they what they do; and in vain God himself declared, might base a return to the union. They were man and the country receive an eye for honorable terms, their own political views being ture of Petersburg and Richmond, Gov. Milton Mr. DANIEL E. BANDMANN. an eye, and a tooth for a tooth. States and considered. The question of slavery did not lie of Florida committed suicide at his residence, a on this plea, will unsheath the sword and strike bave long been anxions to do away with the in quently confirmed by a refugee directly from at all who depart never so much from the strict stitution, and were quite willing to day to see it that place. law of duty. Thank God, this is not the senti-abolished. They consider slavery forever dead. Governor ment of a christian, patriotic, humane, or wise people. No man could live an hour tried by a tribunal where there is no mercy; and so long as Christ's Sermon on the Mount stands, or the

demand that there shall be 'no more mercy.' " It may be fashionable, or rather it may accord we do" so and so. I immediately called his at with the notions of many of our people to insist | tention to the expression, and sought an explanathat when ABRAHAN LINCOLN died Mercy also died, and that now Justice alone rules at Washington. If, bowever, in our dealings with the the entire interview that in no single instance nor of the state. rebels we shall totally exclude Mercy from our did he speak of the southern confederacy, nor of the Yankees nor the rebels. He frequently althoughts, do we add to our reputation as a mag- luded to the country, and expressed most earnnanimous and christian people? We have shown estly his solicitude for its restoration to peace ourselves to be a brave, patriotic, and powerful and tranquility, cautiously avoiding any exprespeople. The world looks on our power with awe career. Retrenchment and economy have al- and admiration. Would it not be well therefore, to yet increase that admiration by tempering Justice with mercy.

people, it will be a living rebuke to those who

The Dividing Lines.

The New York Evening Post thus speaks of

Besides his native ability and decision of character, Mr. Johnson brings to the arduous duties of his high office the training of an excellent school of politics. Originally a democrat, a disciple of Jackson, from whom he learned both his ardent unionism and his abiding confidence in the people, he has steadfastly adhered to the democratic theory of government. In no part of his career, that we can now recall, has he general annihilation and destruction are to be The ambitious youth who fired the Ephesian dome. and reform," but it will require a great deal of swerved from the most rigid principles of his our policy. For if a people are to be de nerve and determination to keep it down. The creed. He has discountenanced interference with stroyed, they will sell their lives as dearly as trade; he has opposed protective tariffs and class possible. legislation; has insisted upon economy and justice of administration; and has vindicated to the many men have fattened at the public crib, that discretion and energy of the people the largest

the work he has undertaken he will establish democrats, who left their party because of their have occurred. As a crime, it was unexampled Diana, he replied, "an ambition to become imhimself firmly in the respect and regard of the disapproval of its policy on the question of great mass of the people, whose only object is to slavery, will now, that that question is settled, would never have received the slightest encourreturn to the old organization. Recent party af- agement had it been known, but, on the confiliations have not served to uproot their settled convictions upon all questions which divided the democracy and its opponents, prior to the election of General TAYLOR. We have do doubt that upon such questions the president will, as he has intimated, act in accordance with his political course heretofore.-Chicago Times.

VIEWS OF GENERAL LEE.

VIRGINIA ALONE-THE DOCTRINE OF STATE RIGHTS SURRENDERED WITH THE WAR-THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SURRENDER OF THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA-THE SOUTH ANXIOUS FOR PEACE TWO YEARS AGO-GEN. LEE A NA-TIONAL MAN-THE SOUTH NOT YET CONQUERED-EARNEST IN THE WAR-EXPATRIATION SCHEME-THE SOUTH AND SLAVERY-THE TERMS OF PEACE -- LEE'S DESIGNS FOR THE FUTURE.

[Correspondence of The New York Herald.

RICHMOND, VA., April 24. In order, if possible, to get some clear light for the solution of the new complications growing day sought and obtained an interview with that sider that they have lost everything worth condistinguished soldier and leader of the rebel armies, General Robert E. Lee, and was permitted rificed home, friends, property, health, all on this dressing leather. to draw out his views on the very important questions suggested.

It will not be possible to relate the extended conversation that ensued with any approach to exactness, no notes having been taken, and it will not, therefore, be attempted; but I will confine myself to the record of the views expressed by Gen. Lee on several prominent topics, as I understood him to express himself.

GENERAL LEE, VIRGINIA AND THE REBELLION. The general's attention was directed to his sword in defense only of his native state, and or elsewhere. He is called upon frequently to allegiance due primarily to the state in which he and pacify them. although he was not an advocate of secession at the outset, when Virginia seceded he honestly

ed States army he had no intention of taking up opinions. arms in any other service, and least of all in a service antagonistic to the United States. His state, however, called for him, and, entertaining the fixed principle of state sovereignty, he had tracted, so much so that I became uneasy for no alternative but to accept the service in which The assassination of President Lincoln was he was called. When he made use of the decia to claim, terminated with some allusion to the rations that have been so extensively quoted of terms of peace. Here there was, perhaps natur-

> to the southern confederacy, the same political mediate peace was the treatment to be accorded impressions induced him to follow her, and when the vanquished. Everything else, by implicahe accepted service under the rebel government. he did so on the principle that he was defending his native state, and yet, by the act of accepting else of political policy may be involved in the times each, marked with the letters "F F V" such service he was bound in honor to serve in any part of the confederacy where he might be called, without reference to the state line; and the reconciliation with his former avowal, if any were necessary, was found in the fact that Virginia, standing or falling with the other southern states, in defending them all he was defending the one to which he considered his allegiance | conversation that took place on that topic. On primarily due.

STATE RIGHTS. On this question of state sovereignty the suggested the conservative sentiment of the general contends that there exists a legitimate north, which proposed a general amnesty to all casus belli In the convention that formed the soldiers and military officers, but that the politi- and comprehensive character is in course of organic law of the land, the question of defining cal leaders of the south be held to a strict ac- preparation under the auspices of the British the relative powers of the states, and their relations to the general government, was raised, but, after much discussion, was dropped and left unsettled. It has remained unsettled until the true that he has occupied a prominent position tic explorer) Rev. Dr. Maliland, Mr. Henry present time. This war is destined to set it at as the agent of the whole people, but that has Gibbs, and Miss Yonge, the novelist. rest It is unfortunate that it was not settled | made him no more or less a rebel than the rest. at the outset; but as it was not settled then, and His acts were the acts of the whole people, and had to be settled some time, the war raised on the acts of the whole people were his acts. He this issue cannot be considered treason. If the was not accountable for the commencement of south is forced to submission in this contest, it, the struggle. On the contrary, he was one of 400,000,000 of our bonds, a sum as great as the of course, can only be looked upon as the tri the last to give his adherence to the secession

the forced annihilation of the latter. THE SIGNIFICANCE OF HIS SURRENDER. As to the effect of his surrender, he was free to say it was a severe blow to the south, but not a crushing blow. It was of military, not politi cal significance. I asked, "Was not that surrights?" "By no means," the general re-

render a virtual surrender of the doctrine of state plied. "When the south shall be wholly sub. While talking on the subject of the abolition of dued, there will then undeniably be a surrender slavery. I remarked that it had lately been of that dectrine. But the surrender of a single charged in some of the newspapers of the north | fied. army is simply a military necessity. The army that the Custis slaves, some two hundred in The sun to rule by day; for His mercy endareth for- of Northern Virginia was surrendered because number, had been left in Gen. Lee's custody further resistance on its part would only entail for emancipation, had not been emancipated. a useless sacrifice of life But that army was The general said this was a mistake. As exmerely a part of the force of the south. When | ecutor of the will he was required to emancipate the south shall be forced to surrender all its forces these slaves at a certain time. That time had PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON and returns to the union, it, indisputably, by not arrived when the war broke out. It did arthat act, surrenders its favorite doctrine of se- rive one or two years afterward. At that time he cession. That principle will then be settled by could not get to the courts of the county in military power.

mercy be considered unworthy of consideration, THE SOUTH ANXIOUS FOR PEACE TWO TEARS AGO. | cipation papers as prescribed by law. But he did With reference to the war in the abstract, the take out papers from the supreme court of the general declared it as his honest belief that peace | state in this city, liberating them all, and they are was practicable two years ago, and has been so recorded in the records of that court. He whenever the general government should see fit lington, and the necessary papers were sent to the to seek it, giving any reasonable chance for the time to pull down our pulpits and to build up country to escape the consequees which the exhouses, and change half of our asylums and hos. The south has, during all this time, been ready eral's or Mrs. Lee's private property.

> The conversation then turned into other chan nels, and finally touched upon the prospects of peace. And here a very noticeable form of expression was used by the general. In speaking of the probable course of the administration to ward the south, the general remarked that, "I "we." but obtained none other than a marked sion that would imply the possibility of its disin-

THE SOUTH NOT YET CONQUERED. Throughout all the conversation he manifeste! an earnest desire that such counsels should prevail, and such policies be pursued, as would conduce to an immediate peace, implying in his remeasures on our part would call into action, and N. Y. Tribune. that the south could protract the struggle for an indefinite period. And this we would be compelled to do if extermination, confiscation and "Fame not more survives from good than evil deeds,

DENT LINCOLN. The assassination of the president was then spoken of. The general considered the event, This may be accepted as an indication that in itself, one of the most deplorable that could and beyond execration. The scheme was wholly unknown in the south before its execution, and trary, the most severe execuation; I called the

CONDEMNATION OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESI-

general's attention, at this point, to a notice that had been printed in the northern papers, purporting to be taken from a paper published in the in terior of the south, proposing, for the sam of one million of dollars, to undertake the assassination of the president and his cabinet. The general affirmed that he had never seen nor heard of such a proposition, nor did he believe it had ever day or two ago-principally at the expense of been printed in the south; though if it had, it the various candidates. Just think of it! This had been permitted merely as the whim of some is equal to 4,000 glasses! What wonderful cacrazy person that could possibly amount to noth pacity for storage have our constituency, paring. Such a crime was an anomaly in the his- ticularly about election times. What a number tory of our country, and we had yet before its of pall-bearers there must have been to carry GAS & STEAM FITTERS & PLUMBERS, earnest conception or actual execution.

THE SOUTH NEVER HALF IN EARNEST IN THE WAR It was a most singular and remarkable expression to escape the lips of such a man as Gen. Lee, "that the south was never more than half in earnest in the war." I cannot attempt to translate this remark or elucidate it. Its utterance conveyed to me the impression that the south was most heartily sick of the war, and anx. has a wife at home who is whole master. ious to get back · into the union and to peace The general added that they went off after political leaders in a moment of passion, and under the excitement of fancied wrongs, honestly believing that they were entering a struggle for an inalienable right and a fundamental principle of their political creed. A man should not be per day, or nearly \$11,000,000 yearly. judged harshly for contending for that which he honestly believes to be right. Such was the position of the vast majority of the southern people out of the murder of President Lincoln, I yester- now. And now that they are defeated, they contending for in the government. They have sacissue. Men do not make such sacrifices for nothing. They have made the sacrifice from

honest convictions

EXPATRIATION SCHEMES. And now that they have lost in the issue, they feel that they have no interest left in this country. . It is the opinion of General Lee that, unless moderation and liberality be exercised upon them, the country will lose its best people. Already, he says, they are seeking to expatriate themselves, and numerous schemes are started written and spoken determination to draw his to go to Mexico, to Brazil, to Canada, to France, the inquiry was raised as to what he considered discountenance and suppress such undertakings. Dia oil regions is moderate Drillers and engiliberation he had given to that expression. He its bone and sinew, its intelligence and enterprise, mechanics get from \$3 to \$5. stated that, as a firm and honest believer in the its hope for the future, and wisdom demands that doctrine of state rights, he had considered his no effort be spared to keep them in the country

GENERAL LEE'S STAND POINT. It was a most noticeable feature of the con believed it his duty to abide her fortune. He versation that General Lee, strange as it may ap views of honor and patriotism, but to abide her from that stand-point. He talked calmly, de- ed or broken-hearted. the obsequies of President Lincoln, in that city, fortunes. He went with her, intending to remain liberately, earnestly, but with no show of interest other or different from what might be ex-

The conversation which had been greatly profear of trespassing on time that I had no right late, he had accepted only a position from Vir ally and properly, more reticence than on any other topic. But it was plain, from what trans-Subsequently, when Virginia attached herself pired, that the only question in the way of imreturn to the union being the treatment the na compelled to skedaddte before his victorious 15 Very Desirable Lots, been resisting its power and paramount authority. It is proper to say that this was not so stated by General Lee, but is simply an inference from the the contrary, the general seemed very cautious

in regard to terms. In order to get at his views, if possible, I umph of federal power over state rights, and movement, having strenuously opposed it from the outset, and portraved its ruinous consequences in his speeches and his writings. Why, therefore, should be suffer more than others?" Of course it was not my province to discuss these

> sired to know. THE CUSTIS SLAVES

which Arlington is located to take out the eman-

sent word of their freedom to the pegroes at Ar-White House, and to all others that could be reached, and they were all thus liberated together with a number who were either the gen-

Suicide of the Governor of Florida. From the Mabile Daily News.

We learn through a gentleman recently from Vengeance is mine; I will repay.' No more not prepared, nor are they yet, to come and beg Barrancas, that a report reached there a short Thursday Evening, May 4th, 1865.

Thursday Evening, May 4th, 1865.

Governor John Milton, some twenty years since, was a gay and dashing young lawyer of considerable practice at the bar of New Orleans. Early after attaining manhood he killed a man named Kemp, at Columbus, Ga, in a most bru tal manner He fled the state, and sought refuge n New Orleans, where he met with some success as a hawyer, but was forced to fly to the swamps of Florida to avoid a difficulty in regard to a lady. Reaching Florida, he left the law and be gan preaching for a living, but failure drove him into politics, and as men of his stamp were in demand about the time of the beginning of the rerepetition of it. It was noticeable throughout bellion, he succeeded in making himself gover-

The Evening Star (Washington) says

"The New York Tribune insinuates that a jury could not be obtained in Washington City to do adequate justice to the murderer of Abraham Lincoln, and that the venue should be changed.'

No, sir! It was Secretary Stanton who rother Of the most amusing and instructive character, gathered more than incinuated this, by ordering that the from all parts of the Globe suspected assassins be tried by a military tribunal. We dubiously acquiesced in this, as possimarks that peace was now at our option. But bly necessary in Washington, but stated the he was particular to say that, should arbitrary, truth that any person accused of complicity in the or vindictive, or revengeful policies be adopted, murder might be tried here by our civil courts, the end was not yet. There yet remained a with a certainty that the verdict would be just great deal of vitality and strength in the south. such as the law and the evidence dictated We There are undeveloped resources, and hitherto should incline to believe this the case in Wash anavailable sources of strength, which harsh ington also, were it not for the order aforesaid .--

Who Was He!

Outlives, in fame, the pious fool who reared it."

J. Wilkes Booth, when asked how the assassination of President Lincoln would immortalize the assassin, replied by quoting the above lines; but was non-plussed when asked the name of the "ambitious youth who fired the Enhesian deme." Who was he? His name was Erostratus; and mit the sacrilegious deed of firing the temple of

STATE ITEMS.

-We are informed by one of our policemen that a young man in this city was severely cow hided by a lady last night, whom he bad insulted. We omit to mention names for obvious reasons.

-We understand there were at least 250 gallons of liquid drank at one of our breweries, a perpetration to learn that it was possible of either this bier to its proper destination !- Vincennes

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

-A safe prediction-that gold will never see -Many a man who is glad to be quartermaster

-Though the labored more than a year to cap -Though he labored more than a year to cap ture Richmond, General Grant has never entered Corner Market & Illinois Sts., brated "Wilkins Tract" alone, are ample basis

-The net profit on all the crude petroleum produced in this country is not far from \$30,000

-There are 300,000 houses in London, England, which, if all set in a row, would reach across France and over the Pyrennes. -German tanners have recently, with great

success, adopted petroleum instead of fish oil in -Gen. Lee is going to reside on Mr. Hill Carber's farm near City Point. He proposes, it is

said, neither to go to the south nor to Europe. -The United States government has now at its arsenals at least 800,000 gups which are entirely new, never having been putin the service. Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers. The First National Petroleum Co.

-The Washington Chronicle considers Gen eral Grant "the Moses of our times, to lead the American millions out of the wilderness into a land flowing with milk and honey.' -The present rate of wages in the Pennsylva-

the defense of Virginia, and what degree of de The country needs these strong men. They are neers get from \$2 to \$2 50 per day and board; -A correspondent from the army gives the following interesting item: "In the battle we lost the brave Captain H-- A cannon ball

took off his head. His last words were, 'Bury

me on the spot where I fell." opposed secession to the last, foreseeing the ruin pear, talked throughout as a citizen of the Unit- were divorced. Two executed. Nine died young | graveled it was sure to entail. But when the state with- ed States. He seemed to plant himself on the Seven were widowed early. Three cruelly treatdrew from the union he had no recourse, in his national platform, and take his observations ed. Three exiled. The rest were either poison- is a two-story frame of seven rooms, two halls, a porch

-- The Germans are getting up a grand festi. houses, smoke houses, paved walks through the lots and When he resigned his commission in the Unit pected from an honest believer in his peculiar val of singers, which is to take place in Dresden other conveniencies, and have recently been re-painted and partly re-papered. during the summer. No less than sixteen thousand six hundred singers have accepted invitations to attend, and it is expected that from twenty-five to thirty thousand will be present.

> -France indulges in a new china egg cup: half a hollow sphere resting on a thin entablature, supported by carvatides representing Casar, Charlemagne, and the two Napoleons, I and III. When the egg is in the cup, the figures appear supporting a globe. A pretty illusion, but easily

-It is reported that certain gentlemen of tion, seems to be surrendered Slavery, state Rochester, N. Y., design to present to General = rights, the doctrine of secession, and whatever | Sheridan five heavy silver or gold torks, of five strife is abandoned, the only barrier to an imme- in memory of Five Forks, Va., or the First Famdiate and universal suspension of hostilities and lilies of Virginia, whose representatives were

> -The managers of the inperial circus in Paris advertised that they would give one hundred francs to any one who would ride their perform ing mule " Bgolo" three times around the ring. An English gro m accomplished the feat, but Within 200 Feet of the Virginia liable stocks. The General Superintendent is did not get his money, whereupon the public took his part and a riot ensued.

-A new English dictionary of most extensive countability. "Would that be just," he asked. Philological Society. Among the collaborators For par iculars apply at the office of the Citizens' What has Mr. Davis done more than any other for the undertaking are Archbishop Trench, Street Railway Company. southerner, that he should be punished? It is Lord Lyttleton, Sir John Richardson, (the Arc

> and bankers of Germany that there are now in the European markets between 300,000, 000 and market will bear. The greatest portion of these bonds are held by German capitalists and by the common people for investment.

Sherman is still tresh, according to which the General, upon being congratulated on his uni questions, and as this illustration discloses the versal popularity, took occasion to remark the bent of the general's mind, it was all that I de- similitude between popularity and morning dew: "It I should m ke a blunder to morrow," said the hero of Atlanta, Savannah, Charleston and Raleigh, "next day would see me abuse I as bad. ANDLOPAIBA, there is no need of confinement or change. United States and British Provinces, with whom ly as McCleilan." His declaration is already veri-

PROFESSIONAL. DR. A. G. SELMAN,

MASONIC NOTICE.

MASONIC NOTICE.—A special meeting of Marien Lodge, No. 35, will be held this (Thursday) evening at 7% o clock, for work. JOHN M. BRAMWELL, W. M.

AMUSEMENTS. METROPOLITAN THEATRE. Corner of Washington and Tennessee Streets.

Manager Mr. W. H. Riley. THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

Mr. and Mrs. P. WHITE. PRICES OF ADMISSION .- Parquette and all reserved seats 75c. Dress Circle 50c; Private Boxes, for six persons, \$5 00; Orobestra Scats, 75 cents; Sallery and Family Circle, 25 cents; Children in arms, \$15.

CHANGE OF TIME Doors open at 7% o'clock precisely. mences at 8 o'clock precisely. PARTICULAR NOTICE .- The Horse Cars leave the Theater every evening at the close of the performance. People living at a distance can rely on this

INDIANA STATE MUSEUM. 79 East Washington Street. MADAME M.A. ENGLISH PROPRIETRESS.

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A Two-Story Brick Dwelling A Two-Story Frame Dwelling,

At Auction, MONDAY, May 8th,

At 2 o'clock P. M., at the Premiees. See descriptive advertisement in this paper, and call on the undersigned for particulars. DELZELL & JONES.

PARTNERSHIP.

Notice of Copartnership. TITHE undersigned have this day formed a copartner

ship under the name of Dunn & Carney, to carry

he business of Gas Fitting, Steam Fitting and Plumb-All work done by us will be guaranteed and done at We ask the public to give us a trial and solicit their

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38 and 40 Kentucky Avenue, LL SORTS OF FIXTURES ON HAND AT ALL.

HOTELS.

MACY HOUSE.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

PENTECOST, Proprietor. are SEVEN WELLS now in successful opera-TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING TO MY friends and numerous patrons that I am now esnow thrown open for your reception. paid to all stockholders, and there is EVERY AS I take the oppor unity of thanking my many former friends for their paironage during the two years while I was conducting the Oriental House, and will at all times SURANCE that this Company will soon be able to

R PENTECOST. BY DELZELL & JONES,

be glad to see them at my new stand.

TWO

ELIGIBLY LOCATED DWELLINGS

AT AUCTION

ON MONDAY, MAY 8th, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., ON the premises, we will sell to the highest bidder ments and better opportunities to make money eligibly located dwellings, Nos. v26 and 228, new numbers 100 and 102 old numbers - East New York on these Stocks than any other in existence street. These houses have south fronts and the lots on -France has had sixty seven queens. E'even which they stand have side and rear alleys, graded and while at the same time they are good PROPERTY One of the dwellings is a two-story brick of eight rooms, two halls, two porches and kitchen. The other for any and all persons to hold.

Both houses have wells, cisterns, stables, carriage On the lot with the brick house is a large quantity of firmed from several sources, of the striking of a grape vines trained to arbors, which are now bearing new 200 barrel Well on Cherry Run, above the

The property will be shown at any time between this Reed Well. A FEW RODS FROM THE PROPERTY OF and the day of sale, by the occupants on the premises, or THE FIRST NATIONAL PETROLEUM COMPANY." by the undersigned. TERMS OF SALE: One third cash in hard; one-third in one year, and . one-third n two years, with interest on def-rred payments. A discount will be allowed on any amount paid in cash over the one-third required in hand, The title to the property is without blemish, and the

sale will be made without any reserve whatever. Full particulars and descriptions of the property can be ob-DELZELL & JONES. tained at our office. Real Estate Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.

is a first-class organization, whose officers are of ON BRADSHAW ST., the highest standing, and we cheerfully recom-

Avenue Line of Cars.

FITHESE LOTS WILL BE SOLD AT A VERY LOW price on long credit, the purchaser required to build on each Lot within a gives time.

MEDICAL.

Indianapolis, April 24, 1865-apr28-dif

"THERE IS NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL." COMPOUND EXTRACT OF .

CUBEBS AND COPAIBA, BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO UNTIL THE STOCK IS

WS A SURE, CERTAIN AND SPENDY CURE FOR ALL diseases of the Bladder, Kidn-ys and Urinary Organs, e ther in the Male or Female frequently performing a Perfect cure in the short space of three or four days, and always in less time than any other preparation. In the use of TARMANT'S COMPOUND FXTRACT OF CUBERS of diet. In its approved form of a paste, it is entirely asteless, and causes no unpleusant sensation to the paient, and no exposure. It is now acanowleged by the most learned in the profession that in the above cases of diseases, Cubets and Coparts are the only two remedes known that can be relied upon with any certainty of TARRANT'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF CUBERS AND

Manufactured only by TARRANT & CO.. Il Psold by Druggists all over the World. PETROLEUM.

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Organized under the laws of Pennsylvania, No

SELECT SEASON TO A SECURIOR AND A

CAPITAL STOCK, \$1,000,000.

Par Value of Shares \$5 Bach.

No Liability to Stockholders.

VERY HEART OF THE OIL REGION!

The 123 acres which they own on the Alle-

Creek, and the lease of 132 acres of the cele

tion, yielding largely, from which regular

pay from SIX TO TEN PER CENT. DIVI

Ranks among the first class Companies, and is

justly said to be the most successful of any yet

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thoroughly established, that no more need be

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[From the New York Herald.]

[From the New York Evening Express.]

from the Oil Regions, inform us of the striking

of a 200 barrel flowing well on Cherry Run, NEAR

THE FIRST NATIONAL PETROLEUM COMPANY'S

From the New York World.

mend it to all parties desirous of purchasing re-

pioneer in the Oil business, and well known as a

From the New York Tribune

troleum Company whose prospectus and mas

are before us. The names which we see among

the Directors are ample recommendations for

this Company, and a sufficient guarantee of it

ALL ORDERS BY MAIL OR OTHERWISE WILL

Brokers wanted in every city and town in the

All orders and applications, whether by

"THE FIRST NATIONAL is the name of the Pe-

"THE FIRST NATIONAL PETROLEUM COMPANY

PROPERTY. Cherry Run Stocks will be in de

mand to morrow.

most efficient manager."

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"Our telegraphic dispatches received to day

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PER SHARE.

situated in the

DENDS.

THE FIRST NATIONAL By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the

undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-renths per cent interest, per annum, known as the blan reported

U. S. LOAN.

and are payable three years from that time, in currency,

are convertible at the option of the helder inte-

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT.

GOLD BEARING BONDS. These Bonds are worth a premium, which increases the actual profit on the 7 30 loan, and its exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adde from one to three per cent. more, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable in currency semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or

The interest amounts to

Note of all denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions, and the notes forwarded at once. The interest to the 15th of June next will be paid in advance. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now effered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than \$300,000,000 of the loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be sub scribed for within four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has un'formly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other leans.

In order that citizens in every town and section of the A LIMITED AMOUNT OF STOCK FOR SALE AT country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

JAY COOKE.

Subscriptions will be received by the FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Indianapolis, INDIANAPOLIS CITIZENS The lands of this Company, embracing coar 17,500 acres in FEE SIMPLE and leasehold, are

DRY COODS.

SKIR.TS, ghany, two miles above President and only five miles from the new 250 barrel well on Pitthole for any Company, and are worth more than the entire Capital Stock of the Company. There monthly dividends of TWO PER CENT. are being

INSURANCE.

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OF HARTFORD, CONN.

FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION Taken at the cn-temary rates of premiums. A continuance of the former patronage is respectfully solicited by

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\$75 A MONTH-Agents wanted to sell Sewing a hines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. Address, D. B. Hun-anseros & Co., Detroit Michigan. may 1-66t

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HAVING succeeded this day, April 25th, 1865, to the agency of this old established Company, will take pleasure in promptly attending to the wants of the insurance public. Risks against the hazards of

ABROMET & BRADSHAW,

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Capital, - - - - \$200,000 The Stockholders of this Company comprise some of our most responsible citizens.

of Penn-ylvania street and Virginia avenue.

In The patronage of the public is solicited.

Ww. HENDERSON, President. ALEX. C. JAMESON, Secretary.

-It is the opinion of the American Consuls

"Sic transit gloria." The anecdote of Gen

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